

Catania's Capture Marked Beginning Of Axis Last Stand in Sicily Battle; Red Offensive Crumples Nazi Flanks; Yanks Continue Gains in Pacific Drive

(REUTERS' SERVICE) When capture was reported in these columns, they saw those of Western Newspaper Union's and not necessarily of this newspaper. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TELEFACT

WHERE THE AVERAGE CIVILIAN INCOME WENT

PER CENT
1941 - \$668
1942 - \$817



SICILY: Last Stand

Forty thousand Axis troops were all that were left to stand between the Allies and complete conquest of Sicily as the last phase of the battle developed. Of the 40,000, it was estimated that 35,000 were German and the rest Italian.

Although heavily outnumbered by the 10 Allied divisions reported in action, the Axis relied on strong natural entrenchments hewed into the rugged mountains to hold up the British-American drive. The advance against these positions was difficult, with the infantry slowly picking its way up the craggy but barren slopes in the face of stiff mortar and machine gun nests which had held their ground even after fierce Allied artillery barrage.

After being stalled for two weeks in front of Catania, the British 8th army spilled into the city after overcoming strong Axis positions set up along the several rivers winding through the country and in the tall fields of grain. Aided by the navy's bombardment of the enemy's coastal positions along the Tyrrhenian sea, the U. S. 7th army's drive pointed eastward to Messina, the Axis' last communication link with the Italian mainland.

MINERS: For Travel Pay

Pride might cooeth before the fall, but to John L. Lewis' case, it was his interest in drawing underground pay for his 500,000 United Mine Workers that accounted for his appearance before the War Labor Board which he had so often berated in the past.



John L. Lewis

Occasion was the WLB's hearing on the Illinois Coal Operators' and UMW's agreement for payment of \$1.25 a day to the miners for the time spent in traveling underground from the mine's entrance to the diggings. Lewis told the WLB that American coal miners are the only miners in any civilized country who receive no compensation for underground travel.

The agreement also calls for an eight instead of a seven hour day and a six-day work week, which, with the underground travel pay, would increase miners' daily checks by \$2. Stating that 1,462 miners died from risks in the pits last year and 71,000 were seriously injured, Lewis said the extra working hours would increase the men's exposure to such accidents. Furthermore, he said, the miners received just 85¢ more a year than the lowest salary of government clerical workers.

GRAIN: Going East

A limited number of bushels of grain were sold during the second week of 1942, the department of agriculture reported, with supplies of grain in the country being 273 million bushels. The 1942 annual, 242 million bushels, is expected to be reached by July 1, the department said. The 1941 annual was 200 million bushels, and the 1940 annual was 180 million bushels.

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RUSSIA: Offensive Climax

The height of the Russians' summer offensive was reached with the fall of Orel. After a month of hard fighting, Marshal Timoshenko's forces swept into the city, even as the bulk of 250,000 Germans was being withdrawn to new positions to the west.



Gen. Timoshenko

Held by the Germans since October, 1941, Orel stood in ruin as the Russians moved in, with Nazi rear-guard tactics delaying action in the streets of the city.

In taking Orel, the Reds threw the full weight of their artillery, planes, tanks and infantry into the battle. Slowly, they ground down German resistance on the north, south and east sides of the city.

On the other end of the central front, the Reds announced capture of Belgorod.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: At Munda

The American attack on Munda in the Solomons stands out as a classic of military strategy.

In the final stages of the battle against a fanatical enemy resisting to the death, American forces drew a tight noose around the Japs, with one column moving to the west of the defenders' line while two other columns hammered in from two ends on the east.

When American planes failed to sufficiently reduce the Japs' hidden pill-boxes hewed in the jungle brush, 13-ton tanks were called into the fray, and these crunched through the dense foliage to silence on the enemy's well-concealed positions and draw their fire. Their gun-fire guided the tanks to their entrenchments and these were quickly subdued with point-blank barrages.

With strong Jap points overrun on the east, American warships and airplanes then moved in along the coast to the west and laid down a thunderous volley into the enemy's positions. As this combined barrage shook up the Japs in their pillboxes and caves, American troops picked their way northward, to ring the enemy from the west.

TAXES: Corporations' Share

What is the corporations' share of the nation's tax burden?

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau revealed that preliminary statistics show that 609,002 corporations filed returns for 1941.

Except for 40,160 which were inactive with no income data, these corporations paid over seven billion dollars in normal, surtax and excess profit taxes. The government collected nearly 13 billion dollars in revenue for 1941, which would indicate that corporations contributed for almost 60 percent of the total.

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Faster Than Sound

To Lt. Col. Gus S. Hough of Plymouth, Mich., fell the rare distinction of traveling faster than sound, as more than 100 miles per hour, while undertaking his record flight for the U. S. navy air force. Last September, Col. Hough's P-38 Lightning climbed up to 43,000 feet. Then, he easily aimed the plane into a powerful wind and the sound barrier at the record speed before being leveled off at 18,000 feet. Last February, Col. Hough took a record of the previous performance. According to the 26-year-old daredevil, he made his first flight on impulse. As his plane went screaming downward, he said, it felt as though a ton of bricks lay on his back, and he could barely lift his arms to write down the recordings of his instruments. When he leveled off at 18,000, everything went gray, he declared, but he never lost consciousness.

FARM LAND: Value Rising

With the value of all farm land now above World War I level, government officials were becoming anxious over the possibility of another really boom which would collapse with a disastrous drop in prices as in the twenties.

Between March and July of this year, farm real estate rose another 3 per cent. The increase occurred throughout all of the geographical regions and in two-thirds of the states. In Indiana, farm property sold 40 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

With commodity prices up one-fourth within the last 12 months and farm income for 1943 expected to exceed 1942's record levels, farmers were said to be active buyers in the market. What with high commodity prices prevailing, speculators also were supposed to be purchasing property for resale.

WAR ARSENAL: 80 Pct. Complete

Of the government's planned construction of 14½ billion dollars of war plant facilities, approximately 12 billion dollars has been completed. Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board announced. That represents a completion of 80 per cent of the program compared with 61 per cent at the start of the year and 34 per cent at this time last summer.



Donald Nelson

Greatest gains in the program were in the construction of plants for guns, combat vehicles, aircraft and ammunition. Facilities for producing ammunition are 95 per cent complete.

According to Nelson, the records for other programs showed synthetic rubber, 61 per cent finished; 100 octane gas, 39 per cent; iron and steel, 75 per cent, and chemical products, 90 per cent.

Production Lags

Production of armaments and other goods needed by the army is lagging seriously, Lieut. Gen. Breckon B. Somervell, chief of army supply services, warned. He said that 300 million dollars' worth of supplies have not been delivered according to schedule in the last three months. Output of factories has been going down steadily, he continued, with July figures "decidedly worse" than those of June.

At the same time the treasury reported that actual war spending during July was half a billion dollars less than in June, this being the first month in which war costs have turned downward. Commentators say this decline is another indication of lower production, rather than smaller needs.

Urging all contractors to fulfill their contracts, General Somervell said: "If us manufacturers, you are scheduled to produce a certain quantity of war material by a specific date, you have undertaken a specific military obligation."

CARGO PLANES: Back to Metal

New developments prompted the army's cancellation of contracts for all wooden transport airplanes and the return to metallic construction.

The wooden craft were designed to operate from small, unimproved landing fields and carry 4,500 pounds of cargo at medium range. But partly because of Allied air dominance, good airports have been put in use in distant combat zones, and the demand has shifted to faster, longer-range planes.

Furthermore, it was reported, aluminum production has increased in a volume sufficient to take care of additional plane building, while certain woods suitable for the type of transport designed are growing scarce.

GAS

Production of gasoline and other petroleum derivatives can be increased by converting oil now left in wells, and by processing natural gas, oil sands and shales, Dr. Chester Knight, research scientist, told a joint congressional committee.

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Washington Digest

Definite Foreign Policy Essential to America

The Issue: Shall Nation Adopt Policy of Participation in World Affairs or Shall We Aim at Nationalistic Goal?

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Today America faces its first real problem as a world power.

Italy lies before us. General Eisenhower, as commander of the Allied forces of invasion, suddenly becomes a statesman. He is a soldier. He can win battles. Now, he is the man ultimately responsible for directing American world policy. What is American world policy?

Eisenhower is firm in his decisions, certain in his own procedure, because he is responsible only to his Commander-in-Chief.

But who is his Commander-in-Chief? Roosevelt. A man who may suddenly leave the scene in the midst of battle, if the American public so decrees.

And then? Has America any firm foreign policy, unfettered by partisan political restriction, a clear marked path that a fighting man or any other man can follow?

In a few short weeks from now, a group of busy, hard-pressed men are going to sit down on Mackinac Island and try to write what American foreign policy they think ought to be sponsored by the Republican party.

These men have to face the question of committing the Republican party to a definite foreign policy. And paradoxically, by committing their party to a definite foreign policy, they may free both political parties of all commitment on foreign policy. For if the Democrats frame similar resolutions, they can save America from a vicious split—into which, if it is not avoided, will crash party lines and can destroy the two-party system, the rock of our democracy.

The issue which America faces is simple: shall we, as a nation, underwrite a policy which will implement our participation in world affairs or shall we retire unto ourselves and pursue the nationalistic policy which says in effect: let the rest of the world stew in its own juice?

Until we took the Philippines, America was able to leave the great and vital problems which should have no political tinge, outside partisan politics. We have had other problems which have remained essentially non-partisan.

The Problems

Take labor. A vital question. But has labor ever voted solidly for one ticket or the other? No. The AFL will cast its traditional Republican votes in the coming election as it always has. Some of the CIO members will vote to support the administration. Others will vote as they damn please.

Slavery—really a labor question. That did nearly wreck the republic because it was made a partisan issue when it was not an issue at all. Many of the influential southerners were just as ready to free their slaves as the rabid abolitionists, heated with emotional fervor, falling to grasp the economic significance, were to force them to.

Again, unless a cold, calm discussion and understanding of the question of foreign policy takes place, we may face another split which, although it need not mean civil war, may mean a horrid dislocation of our whole political system.

When we went into World War II after Pearl Harbor, the word "isolationism" was forgotten. Today it has come back into our vocabularies and is being batted about, like other political footballs, by people who really don't understand its implications and are woefully ignorant of what discussion it may cause.

They can't. This group of Republicans, headed by Denen Watson, and a whole flying squadron of Democrats, too, are insistent that they be allowed to "let the people know." They are going to speak their pieces. And the only hope of lifting this discussion out of partisan politics is a "settlement out of court," an agreement by both parties on a single foreign policy.

Let's get back to that hot and perspiring day in Washington late last month when Denen Watson and his colleagues from this self-appointed Republican "foreign policy association," walked across quiet Lafayette park opposite the White House and

presented themselves to Chairman Spangler of the Republican national committee.

Results of Session

It was some time before the results of this meeting between Watson and his colleagues and Chairman Spangler of the Republican national committee leaked out. Those with an anti-Republican slant, wary of the words dropped in a threatened split in the Republican party, a drive to nominate Wendell Wilkie for president.

To the person who tried to be objective, it was neither.

Mr. Spangler has one job—to keep the party together, to achieve my favoritism for any policy or any person. Naturally, these persistent persons who called upon him were presenting a problem. I believe it was that fact rather than what his critics said that indicated there was a leaning toward the "status quo" attitude, the desire to remain a purveyor of platitudes and follow the tide rather than to face it.

This issue—full participation in world affairs versus a return to nationalistic or isolationism. If you will—is, according to our most earnest non-partisans, the most important issue which has faced the public and should not be a political football.

Briefly, what the men with their sleeves rolled up at Mackinac in September have to face is this: shall we, good Republicans, come out frankly for world-cooperation or lodge the issue?

What the Watson association demands is more than that and something the Republican national committee must face: will the party officially get behind a nation-wide campaign to "educate" the people on the international issue?

Unfortunately, personalities do get mixed up in these things and Wendell Wilkie has become the symbol of the international view.

That is why it is essential, if the party is to take the issue out of partisan politics and dissociate it from any of the individuals applying for the Republican candidacy, that they must go on record.

The Monroe Doctrine

Walter Lippmann has written a book called "American Foreign Policy" and the point he makes is this: until 1900, politics did not stop at the water's edge. We had a foreign policy (or thought we did) which was the Monroe Doctrine. According to Lippmann, we were living under a delusion. Namely, that we had under the Monroe Doctrine declared our whole policy—American for Americans (period) which implied, of course, that the rest of the world could do what it pleased so long as it kept off our grates.

We believed that we could enforce that policy ourselves. That was not correct. We were really depending on the British fleet to enforce it. It happened to be to British advantage to agree, so there was no trouble.

Then we mixed in world affairs, found we had to fight our own battles, and did it—look over Hawaii, the Philippines. But we didn't provide the means to hold them. And so, disagreeing on the various steps necessary to carry out our foreign policy, we failed to provide the means to do so—Britain was busy elsewhere, and one morning we lost the Philippines and came within an eyelash of losing Hawaii.

And so we now face the necessity of framing a new foreign policy which must include the willingness to provide security for our own shores and those other contiguous shores (South America and Canada) which might be used by an enemy against us. Or we have to take part in prophylactic measures—to stop the danger to our security in advance.

That issue once clarified by the two political parties will leave us free for a good, old-fashioned free-for-all political campaign. And if the best man wins, or the worst man wins, his policies can't affect the international welfare of the nation.

Failure of both parties to clearly set forth their views on foreign policy may well create a third party movement which could wreck the two-party system, the rock on which our Republic is founded.

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

Awards amounting to \$1,000,000 will be given to Chinese inventors for the promotion of science and technology for successful research on products vital to the national defense.

Critics cannot be used for the manufacture of distilled spirits and high wines, a recent directive of the War Production Board says.

The season when the largest supplies of poultry are on the market will probably begin in September and October.

Christmas packages may be mailed to American soldiers overseas without a request from the soldier, from September 15 to October 15, the war department has announced.

ON THE HOME FRONT

RUTH WYETH SPEARS

THIS paper sketch shows a situation living and a lot of space used. The cushions (or left) were replaced with a like compartment for bedding. The was made of plywood at about \$100.



the lower right. It was painted across the front and ends with a couch material tacked in place through a lath strip. Unpainted book cases were bought to hold the ends, and the lid of the bed, which the book cases, was painted in the lower right.

NITE—Longer and longer grows the "money won't buy." But it's not on that list. The one shown here from \$100 to \$100 of the best of home-made booklets prepared for reading. It also contains more than 100 things to make from things on hand and available materials. Booklets are \$100 each. Address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills, New York
Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 10
Name.....
Address.....

Helpy Folks

Only ten men and six women in all medical history have weighed 700 pounds or more, says Callahan. The heaviest man was Miles Dwyer, who died in Tennessee in 1920, weighing more than 1,000 pounds. The heaviest woman was a Negress, name not recorded, who died in Maryland in 1908, weighing 650 pounds.

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SNAPPY FACTS
ABOUT
RUBBER
Scientists have found that rubber is the only substance that can be stretched immediately and resume approximately its original form. Too much stretching, such as in rubber slats, causes "fatigue"—and deterioration.

The first manufacture of rubber footwear outside the United States took place in 1935 in Scotland.

If gasoline consumption is a gauge of fire war, more miles are run in July and August than any other months. Of the gas used in August, 9.4% was consumed to August and 9.4% in July. February was the low month, with 4.4% of the year's total.

Most people have discovered that these things are not so simple as they seem. They are not so simple as they seem.

WHY SELL
Somebody very kind became of. Why not?

BY P. W. NEWS

WANT SOMETHING

ADVERTISE FOR IT IN THESE COLUMNS

We are always ready to serve you with good prices. No matter what the color of the job may be we are ready to do it at a price that will be satisfactory.

GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

AMERICA—A 'GOOD LAND' OUR GRANDMOTHERS, our great grandmothers and, in the case of our grandmothers, our mothers, bought their food products as they needed them. There was one kind and it came in a burlap sack. It was green and had to be roasted in the oven before it could be used.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers

You Can Stretch Meats and Have Delicious Meals

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DREW PEARSON

Washington, D. C. 'FATHER' BARUCH

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- INVITATIONS
- JACKET HEADS
- LETTER HEADS

PRINTING

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First Street, Prop. Marlinton

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See a DELICIOUS ON ANY DAY!

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Our new line of... (text continues)

Don't HOT YOUR THIRST

Our new line of... (text continues)

BRING color to your home with this sunflower wall hanging.

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Pattern 7569 contains a transfer pattern of a picture 15 by 10 inches; stitches; color chart; list of materials needed.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

Bowling Circle Needlecraft Dept.
364 W. Randolph St. Chicago 99, Ill.
Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No. 7569.

Name.....
Address.....

Big Blast

One of the biggest man-made explosions on record was set off in the Bonawe quarries in Argyllshire, Scotland, on May 31, 1935, says Collier's. Eighteen months of preparation were required for this blast, which brought down 750,000 tons of granite, enough to provide five years' work.

Before the explosion, householders in the near-by towns of Taynult removed their pictures, mirrors and crockery to a place of safety.

RHEUMATIC PAIN

Don't put off getting C-223 to relieve pain of muscular rheumatism and other rheumatic pains. Caution: Use only as directed. First bottle purchase price back if not satisfied. 60c and \$1.00. Today, buy C-223.

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A Soothing ANTISEPTIC SALVE

Used by thousands with satisfactory results for 40 years—its valuable ingredients. Get Carboil at drug stores or write Spertlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

HOW NOT TO CATCH A FLY

The NAPKIN SWIPE METHOD is the original fix for the pest of the dinner table. A fly, perched on the edge of a soap plate, becomes the target of a swiping napkin stroke. Result: you destroy the fly, the dress of your hostess and your own dignity. A better way is to

Frankfurters With Potato Satad. (Serves 4 to 6)

1/2 cup bacon drippings
1/2 cup vinegar
1 beaten egg
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sugar
4 cups cubed, cooked potatoes
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1/2 cup chopped onion
1/2 pound frankfurters

Heat bacon drippings and add vinegar, egg, salt, pepper, sugar, potatoes, green pepper and onion. Stir until thick. Cover frankfurters with boiling water and allow to stand 7 to 8 minutes. Arrange frankfurters on top of potato salad for serving.

Here's a lovely, luscious dessert that will go with any of the above main dish suggestions. It's easy to make and very nutritious:

Green Lima and Bacon Salad. (Serves 5 to 6)

2 cups cooked green lima beans
2 hard-boiled eggs
1/2 cup salted peanuts, chopped
2 tablespoons onion juice
4 strips sliced bacon
1 cup sliced celery
1/2 cup chopped pickles
1/2 teaspoon salt, if desired
Mayonnaise

Apple Pie. (Serves 4 to 6)

1 No. 11 1/2 can apples
3 cups milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Peel apples. Mash with spoon. Add milk, beat eggs slightly, then add sugar and salt. Add with slowly, mixing well. Cook in double boiler stirring constantly until mixture is thick. Take from fire, add vanilla and chill. When ready to serve, fold in chilled, baked apples.

Frankfurters With Potato Satad. (Serves 4 to 6)

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Mayonnaise

Apple Pie. (Serves 4 to 6)

1 No. 11 1/2 can apples
3 cups milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Peel apples. Mash with spoon. Add milk, beat eggs slightly, then add sugar and salt. Add with slowly, mixing well. Cook in double boiler stirring constantly until mixture is thick. Take from fire, add vanilla and chill. When ready to serve, fold in chilled, baked apples.

Frankfurters With Potato Satad. (Serves 4 to 6)

1/2 cup bacon drippings
1/2 cup vinegar
1 beaten egg
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sugar
4 cups cubed, cooked potatoes
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1/2 cup chopped onion
1/2 pound frankfurters

Heat bacon drippings and add vinegar, egg, salt, pepper, sugar, potatoes, green pepper and onion. Stir until thick. Cover frankfurters with boiling water and allow to stand 7 to 8 minutes. Arrange frankfurters on top of potato salad for serving.

Here's a lovely, luscious dessert that will go with any of the above main dish suggestions. It's easy to make and very nutritious:

Green Lima and Bacon Salad. (Serves 5 to 6)

2 cups cooked green lima beans
2 hard-boiled eggs
1/2 cup salted peanuts, chopped
2 tablespoons onion juice
4 strips sliced bacon
1 cup sliced celery
1/2 cup chopped pickles
1/2 teaspoon salt, if desired
Mayonnaise

Apple Pie. (Serves 4 to 6)

1 No. 11 1/2 can apples
3 cups milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Peel apples. Mash with spoon. Add milk, beat eggs slightly, then add sugar and salt. Add with slowly, mixing well. Cook in double boiler stirring constantly until mixture is thick. Take from fire, add vanilla and chill. When ready to serve, fold in chilled, baked apples.

SECRET

Jack Richardson
WALTON HALL, BRISTOL
Solicitor - W. V.

Positive Personal Policy

You will be given the same
 positive policy as the management
 will in the event of the situation
 you are in. You are in the

There is nothing wrong with the
Planned Parenthood clinic in
Detroit. And Michigan is not
alone. There is hope all over America.
And Michigan has plenty of Ma-
ke-Away Men. Make a man

THE 14th annual symposium of the
to be in the fall will be held at

INSURANCE

CHAS. A. DEVERE
Martinsburg, W. Va.

That Nagging Backache

Golden Action

1. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the topic of the role of the state in the economy. It discusses the various theories of the state and the economy, and the different views on the role of the state in the economy.

DOANSPILLS

set up but apparently not
 However, but a model
 was represented by the

in the first, I have been
a fool, and elsewhere
for the first of my work
I will go, wherever I feel
the need of winning this
better peace.

Although we
all your need, we have
a time to meet, and
ask you to help us Christ

be observed, that
there was no one who
went to see the exhibit
on any day. It will

A SYSTEM

OUR COMIC SECTION

PETER B. PEEVE

Panel 1: Peter B. Peeve is shown in a close-up, looking grumpy. Panel 2: He is walking away with a fishing rod. Panel 3: He is standing in a field, looking at the sky.

Panel 4: Peter B. Peeve is lying on the ground, looking exhausted. Panel 5: He is sitting up, looking at the sky.

SOMEBODY'S STENOGRAPHER

Panel 1: A man is talking to a woman. Panel 2: The woman is talking to a man. Panel 3: The man is talking to a woman. Panel 4: The woman is talking to a man.

POP

Panel 1: A man is talking to a woman. Panel 2: The woman is talking to a man. Panel 3: The man is talking to a woman. Panel 4: The woman is talking to a man.

FOR CRYING OUT LOUD

Panel 1: A man is talking to a woman. Panel 2: The woman is talking to a man. Panel 3: The man is talking to a woman. Panel 4: The woman is talking to a man.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE

Pattern 8345: A dress with a wrap-around front. Pattern 8462: A dress with a full skirt and a fitted bodice.

Wrap Around.
DOUBLE featured pattern — a neat, well-liked frock plus a wrap-around slip. The perforations in the pattern do the trick.

Dressed-Up.
Such a pretty frock to go calling in — cleverly tucked through the middle to give an expensive look.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

1. In what country did Achilles fight in the Trojan war?
2. In the navy what is a four-striper?
3. What is the Land of the Midnight Sun?
4. What army branch has a castle for its emblem?
5. When a face is said to be florid what color is it?
6. How long is a fathom?
7. In what country do the Hotentots live?
8. A crane that lowers a lifeboat is called what?
9. What is meant by a cartel ship?

The Answers

1. Greece.
2. A captain.
3. Norway.
4. The engineers.
5. Red.
6. Six feet.
7. South Africa.
8. Davit.
9. A vessel commissioned in time of war to exchange prisoners of hostile powers, or to carry proposals from one to the other. With the exception of a single gun for making signals no arms or materials of war are carried aboard.

Blackout, Ma
Father: "It's a black-out, Ma!"
Mother: "I don't see any light!"
Father: "I don't see any light!"
Mother: "I don't see any light!"
Father: "I don't see any light!"
Mother: "I don't see any light!"

Don't We All?
The story goes that Hitler was inspecting troops when he asked a soldier, "What would be your last wish if a Russian bomb fell near you?"
The soldier replied, "I would wish that my beloved Fuehrer could be at my side."

NO ASPIRIN

Can do more for you, so why pay more?
World's largest seller at 10¢ 30 tablets 25¢.
10¢ for only 3¢. 1¢ for only 1¢.

Our Anger
If anger proceeds from a great cause, it turns to fury; if from a small cause, it is peevishness; and so is always either terrible or ridiculous. — Jerry Taylor.

TABASCO

The original spicy sauce, and the world's most widely distributed food product. A dash of this pleasant sauce gives a new flavor to any food.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

The Original
The Original
The Original

WOMAN IN THE WAR

IRENE DAILEY, machinist at the Arms Corp., helps make instruments for gun-fire control.

CAMELS SUIT ME TO A 'T' — I ALWAYS ENJOY THEIR FULL FLAVOR AND THEY'RE SO EASY ON MY THROAT

CAMEL

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Italy's Industrial Belt Feels Weight Of Continued Allied Bombing Attacks; Grain Crop Production Shows Decline; U. S. Airmen Hit Both Ends of Pacific

EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the writer and not necessarily those of the newspaper.

ITALY:

Toe and Thigh

As the bulk of the German forces streamed across Messina straits from Sicily to the big toe of the Italian boot, Allied bombers struck at Italy's industrial belt high on the thigh of the leg-like peninsula.

As the final curtain was being drawn on the Sicilian campaign, suicidal German rearwards planted themselves in the craggy island's hill tops and mountain sides, and with mortar and machine gun fought



Entering Palermo with American troops, Private Joseph Mole of Jamestown, N. Y., found a 14-month-old abandoned wolf named Josephine, seen in his arms. Relief authorities took over her care.

Allied advances fiercely, as the bulk of their forces were evacuated.

In these last hours, the German rearwards' position became more precarious as daring units from Gen. George S. Patton's American 7th army landed behind their lines, and aided by naval batteries and dive bombers slashed their way through bayonets to firmly entrench themselves on shore.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire which was said to have thrown up a wall of steel, waves of Allied bombers hit the important industrial center of Milan. Terrible detonations could be heard on the Swiss border miles away as the bombers pushed their way through the flak to drop their incendiaries and block-busters.

DRAFT:

Induction Order

Now that Selective Service officials have authorized the drafting of fathers October 1, plans have been drawn for induction according to the importance of a man's occupation.

Under the new plan, a new classification known as "super-eligibility" would be created, under which certain skilled jobs in direct war production would place the employee last in the draft list.

The plan also would extend the list of non-essential jobs, holders of which would be eligible for immediate call, regardless of number of children. In this case, such men would be given the opportunity to enter to more essential industries.

Thus, there is non-essential occupation would be called first, be-cause essential and "super-eligible" employees. About 200,000 fathers are to be drafted this year.

RUSSIA:

Fighting Uninterrupted

Russia's fighting continues unabated, and a big, heavy blow was struck in the Caucasus mountains and Crimea.

In the Caucasus, the Red Army on September 1, 1943, had won the battle of the Caucasus mountains and Crimea.

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AGRICULTURE:

Below '42

Total production of the five leading grain crops was set at 5,232,000,000 bushels for 1943, 700,000,000 less than harvested last year, on the basis of estimates of the department of agriculture.

Because of favorable growing conditions in July, the department looked for a corn crop of 2,874,711,000 bushels against last year's harvest of 3,175,154,000; a wheat crop of 834,894,000 against 931,327,000; an oats crop of 1,109,546,000 against 1,214,255,000; a barley crop of 348,848,000 against 426,150,000, and a rye crop of 23,314,000 against 57,341,000.

Combined production of the four feed grains—corn, oats, rye and barley—was estimated at 111,000,000 tons below last year's yield. Soybean harvest was set at 200,320,000 bushels.

Milk production held close to last year's level and egg output was at a peak, except in the West.

PACIFIC:

Hit Both Ends

While American troops hemmed in the last surviving band of Japanese on New Georgia Island in the Solomons, U. S. airmen lifted their Liberator bombers off the Alaskan runways and headed them for the northern-most chain of islands of the Japanese empire.

As the Liberators rumbled over these islands, known as the Kuriles, 40 enemy fighter planes rose up in defense. But the Americans opened their bomb bays and death and destruction lumbled on the designated target areas. Two Liberators were shot down, but the others swung their noses homeward to complete the 1,000-mile trek.

Bad weather made the jungle on New Georgia a stew, but nevertheless



Latest addition to the U. S. fleet is this new aircraft carrier, Batana, built at the Naval Shipyard, Groton, Conn.

less U. S. Doughboys slogged through the mire to complete encirclement of the remnants of the Japanese force on the northwest coast of the island.

ALLIED MEETING:

Politics and War

With Allied forces at the gates of the European fortress, with Marshal Pietro Badoglio's military government of Italy reportedly receptive to peace terms, and with Russia having indicated willingness to negotiate with a "democratic" Germany purged of Nazism, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt came together for their sixth personal meeting of the war.

Flying to the North American continent with Churchill was a staff of military and naval chiefs, and joining them for discussion were leading U. S. army and navy officers. The combination of these elements indicated further operations of the war, such as those in North Africa and Sicily, where the outcome of the two battles seemed for decisive action.

As Churchill and Roosevelt met, there was a momentary lull in the discussion of the war, but it was not a lull in the sense of a pause, for the two leaders had been talking for hours, and their conversation was a continuous stream of ideas and plans.

In the meeting, the two leaders discussed the war in detail, from the strategic to the tactical, and from the political to the military.

The meeting was a landmark in the history of the war, for it was the first time that the two leaders had met since the beginning of the conflict.

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People in the News

On March 8, 1912, Wiley M. Creps of Chicago was killed in action in the North Atlantic. Just recently, his father revealed that Creps was only 15 years old, having altered the date on his birth certificate to enter the service.

Seventeen-year-old Richard LaJesle of Passaic, N. J., got off to a good start in the baseball world. The New York Giants paid



From left to right, Dick LaJesle, Mel Ott and Mr. Charles LaJesle.

the youthful shortstop \$10,000 to sign a contract, then shipped him to Jersey City in the International League for seasoning.

After 67-year-old Frank A. Wilhelm, Tacoma, Wash., paper executive, had sunk an eight foot putt in a golf match, he swung his arms over his head in joy. Then he dropped dead of a heart attack.

GAS:

Ration Change

Reduction in the gas ration in the Midwest and Southwest was planned by the Office of Price Administration following

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' report of a critical fuel shortage. Formerly, rationing had been imposed in the area to limit driving and conserve tires.

According to the plan, A, B and C coupons will be cut from four to three gallons. Many holders of C cards will find their gas allowances trimmed from a maximum of 720 miles per month to 480. Preferred motorists like doctors, ministers and certain war workers will continue to receive unlimited supplies according to need.

It was said increased movement of oil to the East through the newly completed "big-inch" pipe line would draw from the affected area's supplies, contributing to any reduction in the gas ration there.

TAXES:

Who Pays

Of the total of 22 billion dollars collected by the U. S. treasury for the fiscal year 1943 which ended June 30, the states of New York and Illinois contributed almost 20 per cent.

The treasury's figure showed that the people in eight highly industrialized states paid 59 per cent of the government's total revenue. Besides New York and Illinois, these states were Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

By contrast, the treasury said North and South Dakota, each with a small population, paid about .08 of the total revenue.

Of the revenue collected, more than 10 billion dollars was in the form of individual and corporation income taxes.

LABOR:

Shun Lewis

Big, burly John L. Lewis found the road back to the American Federation of Labor, from which he once bolted to form the CIO, blocked.

Headed by AFL President William Green, the union's executive committee officially refused to accept the United Mine Workers' application for re-entrance. Instead, the council said that the matter would be referred to the AFL annual convention.

In rejecting Lewis' application, the council showed no disposition to bargain with him. Whereas Lewis had insisted that the UMW be accepted as presently composed, the council called for dissolution of UMW's District 30, which has been maintaining various branches of labor.

Otherwise, the council said, District 30's activities might interfere with established AFL unions.

MINERS:

Seven weeks after passage of the new federal anti-labor bill, 30 coal miners, including off-duty men, were killed in a mine explosion in West Virginia.

The explosion occurred in the No. 1 mine of the Consolidation Coal Co., near the town of Hurricane, W. Va.

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Washington Digest

Many Tax Laws Suggested To Get 'Nervous Dollars'

Compulsory Savings, Personal Excess Income Tax, Spending Levy Found Unpopular or Unwieldy; Orthodox Bill Seen.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

YOUR TAX- AND BOND-DOLLAR
HOW THE GOVERNMENT SPENDS IT
(First Half of 1943)

*Automotive vehicles and equipment, clothing and personal equipment and other expenses.

**Pay, subsistence, travel for armed forces and civilians, agricultural commodities for export and miscellaneous expenses.

Date: WTS

WNU Service, Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

As far back as biblical days, the tax collector was an unpopular person.

Today you don't see the tax collector but you know who writes the tax laws and the folks who do (congress) lend a most unhappy life, especially in an election year such as we are approaching.

The complicated problem they face can be simply stated—think it over and figure out what you would do if you had to write a tax law. The problem is this: how to collect the most dollars and lose the least votes.

Soak the rich? Well, they have the money and it hurts them the least, but unfortunately there are not enough of them to soak. It is too bad because they are so few in number that their votes don't matter so much. (Only 46,949 people or approximately one eight-hundredth of those with incomes earn over \$10,000 a year.)

Soak the rest? That will bring in the biggest total but they are the ones with the votes.

The President says we need 108 billion dollars to run the war this year. The treasury says that out of every dollar collected, 90 cents goes to pay the war bills.

So there have been a number of schemes concocted which are aimed at getting the nervous dollars, the ones most likely to create inflation. Presumably they are the dollars that belong to the people who are now getting a lot more money than they did before the war. It would be just to take the "excess profits" to pay for the war especially because the people who are getting a lot more than they are used to are the ones who spend most freely.

So compulsory savings has been suggested. That is, making Uncle Sam collect a part of everybody's income, which would be returned after the war. Then there is a scheme to tax spending. In other words, tax the dollars which are spent on extras, dollars that get back into circulation and push up the inflation spiral. Not the dollars that go into homes or life insurance or paying old debts, but the dollars that run off for more clothes than you need to wear, more food and more gadgets than you ought to get along with in wartime.

Then there is another tax—the personal excess income tax.

That is a tax on the amount of money that you are receiving now that you weren't receiving before the war.

Lacking Popularity

None of these methods is popular. There is a sentimental objection to compulsory savings. It smacks, according to its opponents, too much of totalitarianism, of an interference with the individual's personal

habits. The President is opposed to it—and his wife agrees with him—the treasury is opposed to it.

The spending tax is said to be too complicated and likewise appears to be unpopular with the treasury.

Then there is this personal excess income tax of which you will soon be hearing more. The chief objection to that tax seems to be that it is too hard to work out; that it is too hard to make it just and fair. Even the Nazis who tried it gave it up after about a year's trial.

When the personal excess income tax comes up, you will hear many arguments against it. Like many of these other "unorthodox" methods, it requires the establishment of what is called a "base period" to establish a comparison. That is, some period of time during which the amount earned by the individual is taken as a base. Then what he is making now is compared with that "base" and the difference taxed. But that is a pretty hard thing to work out because so many adjustments would have to be made for special cases that the government would never be able to examine each case and pass on it fairly.

Take the young doctor. The year before the war, he may have been graduated from medical school. Probably he had little or no income then. Then he begins to practice and in wartime, doctors are in demand. He may have made a fair income this year. Would it be fair to tax the "excess" if it were the difference between this year's earnings and the "base period" when he was earning nothing at all?

Too Many Inequities

Then there are many men who are getting more money now because they work longer hours or have received just and deserved promotions—all these things immediately come into the picture when you begin to straighten out the inequities, when you really try to tax a just percentage of a man's income.

And so the predictions which are being made in Washington now are that the next tax bill will be a pretty "orthodox" affair. It will simply have about the same kind of exemptions, a little higher percentage tax, and will be rushed through at the last minute after as many members of congress have objected to the clauses which they think will be unpopular with their constituents. The government needs the money and needs it quickly. The people don't want to be taxed any more than can be helped and the congressmen will lean over backwards trying to please the people.

Meanwhile, the treasury tells us that most of the money which is being earned due to the great increase in production caused by the war is going to people whose incomes are less than \$5,000 a year—seven-eighths of it. So at least seven-eighths of the taxes ought to come from that group.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

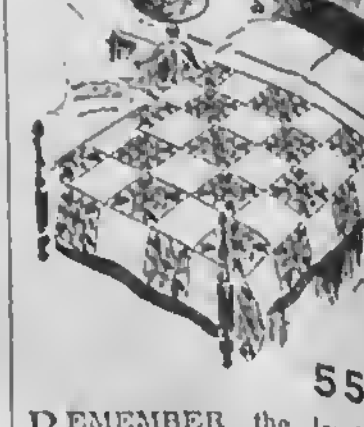
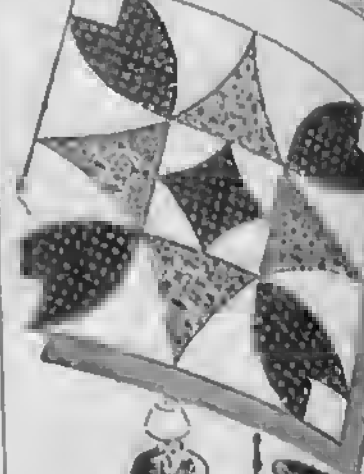
An honorable discharge from the army during the present war will be signified by a large button, the war department has announced.

The British radio in a French-language youth hour broadcast to the continent declared: "Young men, you know if you really going to fight, you'll have to go."

The Nazi ministry of propaganda has ordered all literature about Benito Mussolini withdrawn from German libraries and bookshops especially those drawing a parallel between him and Adolf Hitler, the Russian Tass news agency said in quoting a report from Berlin reaching Geneva. The parallel did exceedingly little to help the cause of Hitler in his countrymen's eyes.

"Belonging to the Day"

Things to do



REMEMBER the lovely quilt and white and red flower heart plants that grew in your garden and on country lanes. They bloomed in June along with the "pinks." The quilt was made with these lovely old-fashioned flowers. Block is 13 inches square. Do it in green green sprigged and red polka-dot cottons.

Due to an unusually large demand for current war conditions, strictly current time is required in making orders for a few of the most popular patterns. To obtain complete pattern for the following quilt (Pattern No. 5578) and pieces given, finishing directions, etc., send 15 cents in coin, plus one cent postage together with your name, address and return number to:

HOME NEEDLEWORK
530 South Wells St.

GET AFTER RHEUMATIC PAIN
With a Medicine that will Take Root
If you suffer from rheumatism, or muscular aches, myo C-2000 is the only real pain-relieving help. Get C-2000. One only as directed. For bottle purchase, see enclosed drug list. If not satisfied, get your money back.

FOR QUICK RELIEF
CARBOL
A Soothing ANTISEPTIC SALVE
Used by thousands with confidence for 40 years—its valuable benefits. Get Carboll at drug stores or Spurluck-Heal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

"Black Leaf 40"
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS
KILLS LICE



Keep the Battle Rolling
With War Bonds and Savings

SNAPPY FACTS
13377
RUBBER

It did have a bearing on rubber use—the close to 24 billion gallons of gasoline used by highway vehicles in 1944. California led the states with a mark on the edge of 2 billion gallons. There are more here for the "A" card holder to confer with.

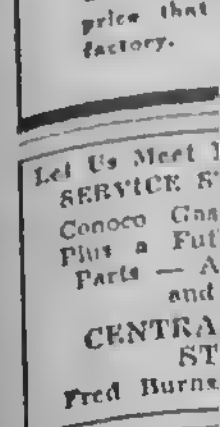
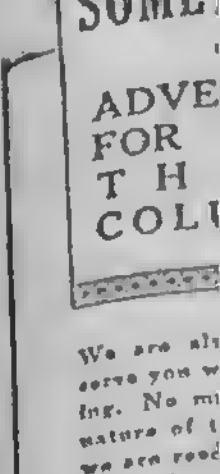
Test for one fighting aircraft comes from 35 to 54 pounds of rubber, depending on the size of the plane. Inner tires take from 24 to 544 pounds.

At a rubber plantation in Haiti, a 75-foot tree was pulled to the ground by the weight of cytoplasmic mass which had fought one another to climb it.

In any of these
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

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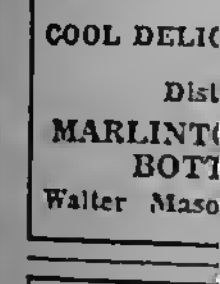
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THE MARLINTON JOURNAL

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943

DUNMORE NEWS

GOLDEN WEDDING

On Saturday, August 21, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Galford celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home. Guests began to arrive at 11 o'clock, and following the ceremony which was read by Rev. Q. E. Arkhagast, a full course dinner was served on the lawn to a host of relatives and friends. The attendants of the bride and bridegroom were Mr. and Mrs. Alex Butterbaugh, who celebrated their golden wedding two years ago.

All of Mr. and Mrs. Galford's children were present for the wedding celebration. They are: Frank Galford and John Galford of Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Nellie Howe and Mable Galford of Fairmont; Mrs. Everett Dille, Mrs. Gloy Nottingham, Mrs. Percy Oliver, Paul and June Galford of Dunmore. Many beautiful and useful gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. Galford.

ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Farm Women's Club was held Wednesday evening, August 18, at 7:30 o'clock at the school house. More than 100 persons were present.

PERSONALS

Dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Moore last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gum and daughters, Elaine, Corinne and Donna, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Campbell, and Miss Rose Marie Neuhart, all of South Charleston, Mrs. C. L. Austin of Norman, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pritchard of Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Campbell and daughters, Katherine, Dorothy and Martin Jean, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McElwee, Charles and Cora Sue McElwee.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John U. Hevener are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hilbert of Parkersburg, Mrs. John Wills of Ravenswood, Mrs. I. H. Parr of Racine, O., Mrs. George Hayman of Johnstown, O., Mrs. W. E. Belcher and daughter Helen Gene of Charleston.

Mack Gum and friend, Miss Casey, of Charleston, are visiting at the home of Mr. Gum's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gum.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Campbell, Mrs. John Ford, Johnny and Rita Mac Ford visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson at Huntersville last Sunday.

Miss Elaine Gum and friend, Rose Marie Neuhart of South Charleston spent the week-end with Miss Gum's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Campbell of Charleston are visiting with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Booth of Charleston spent the week-end with Mrs. Booth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pritchard.

Emma Galford of Cass is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pritchard.

Pr. Kyle C. Dilley stationed at Los Angeles, Calif., is spending a 10-day furlough with his wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dilley.

Thelma McLaughlin who has been employed at Baltimore, Md., is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Mazie McLaughlin.

On Monday, August 16, Mrs. Harry

Miller, Jo Betty Pritchard and Edna Lee Miller motored to Durbin where they boarded the train and rode back to Huntington. This was quite an experience for the little girls as it was their first train ride.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grimes were Sunday afternoon callers August 22 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Galford.

Miss Brown Campbell and daughter Beatie Grace are spending the week of August 22 with Mrs. Campbell's sister, Mrs. Harry Zinn of Huntington.

Those from the Methodist Church attending the Pocahontas Zone meeting of the W. S. C. S. at Minnehaha Springs, Wednesday, August 18, were Mesdames C. E. Nottingham, B. F. Taylor, W. F. McElwee, Beatie B. Taylor, R. M. Hiner, David Grimes and E. S. Campbell.

DURBIN-BARTOW NEWS

URBANICK-WOOD

The marriage of Ruby Lee Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wood of Baltimore, Md., and Rudy Urbanick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Urbanick of Cass, took place August 2, 1943, at Baltimore, Md.

WOOD-STONE

Opal Y. Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stone of Galien, Ala., and Earl C. Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wood of Baltimore, Md., former residents of Durbin, were married July 24 at the home of the bridegroom's parents.

DIES AT FAIRMONT

A telegram was received by Dal-Gum of Bartow Sunday, August 22, stating that his brother, Paul Gum, had died in a hospital in Fairmont. No particulars could be obtained.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Bill Hertig and children, David and Marion, of Elkus, visited Mrs. Hertig's mother, Mrs. Annie Hiner, the past week.

Miss Hazel Hull who has been employed at Franklin, Pendleton county, the last two months, is spending sometime at her home here before returning to Parsons where she will teach in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hartman and daughter Jo Ella of Baltimore are spending some time at the home of Mrs. Hartman's father, C. C. Watts.

Miss Hope Hull was a business visitor in Elkus Thursday.

Billy Townsend left Saturday for Charleston where he will visit relatives.

Leonard Freeman of the U. S. Navy, of Richmond, arrived Saturday and will spend his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Freeman, after which he will report to the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., for reassignment.

Robert R. Kauler, Jr., has returned from Charleston where he spent two weeks with his father.

Mrs. Victor Kincaid of Akron, O., is visiting relatives in town for a few days.

Freddie Schwarburg of Baltimore, Md., was in town last week. He was accompanied by his brother, Master Sergeant Gus Schwarburg of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Tommie Arbogast returned Wednesday from Akron, O., where she visited relatives for a month.

Miss Billie Arbogast returned on Tuesday from Washington, D. C., where she spent the past two months with relatives.

Paul Stone of the U. S. Navy is spending his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Stone of Boyer.

Allen Stewart of the Navy is visiting his mother, Mrs. Loin Stewart, of Frank.

Miss Lena Stewart of Huntington is visiting home folks at Frank.

Frank Moore and family have moved to Alberton, Md., where he is employed.

C. P. Kerr of Elkus spent the last few days in town.

Mrs. Margaret Kerns and Miss Imogene Duskey of Akron, O., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Duskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Odeth Lambert left

The Marlinton Journal, Thursday, August 26, 1943

Local Men Included In New Recruits for "Scabees"

The National Recruiting Station, which has sent in the report that the following men were new recruits for the "Scabees":

Charles Edward Scott, Millport; Albert J. Hiner of Weir; Mate, Scott, Charles; and Earl Lord, Millport.

These men were recruited by the National Recruiting Station, which has sent in the report that the following men were new recruits for the "Scabees":

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PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas,
Municipality of Durbin, Town of
Durbin.

At a regular session of the Board of the Municipality of Durbin, Town of Durbin, held in the Mayor's Office, on the 23rd day of August, 1943, there were present J. R. Cray, Mayor, P. F. Eads, Recording Officer, and C. J. Smith, W. P. Norton and Howard M. Hix, all of the County of Pocahontas.

In accordance with Section 14, Article 3, Chapter 1, of the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, the Board of the Municipality of Durbin, Town of Durbin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Municipal Council Levy Estimate for the year 1944:

Item	Amount
State of West Virginia	\$4,182.00
County of Pocahontas	1,000.00
Municipality of Durbin, Town of Durbin	1,000.00
Total	\$6,182.00

Witness my hand and the seal of the Municipality of Durbin, Town of Durbin, this 23rd day of August, 1943.

J. R. Cray, Mayor

To Our Friends and Customers

We are endeavoring to close out our business as proprietors of this filling station before the end of the month, as we will leave on September 1 to take up our residence in Beckley. We take this means of expressing sincere appreciation to all our friends and customers for their patronage, and hope that they will extend to our successors the same privileges that we have enjoyed.

Marlinton Esso Station

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. CARNEY

Marlinton, West Virginia

★ IMPORTANT ★
★ ANNOUNCEMENT ★

★ FROM YOUR PULPWOOD COMMITTEE ★

THIS Committee is starting a drive to cut more pulpwood trees. The shortage is serious... and pulpwood is urgently needed for everything from blood plasma containers to parachutes... from shell cases to airplane parts... from gas mask filters to explosives.

Our Government is asking every able-bodied woodcutter and farmer to pledge 3 extra work days this year (at regular pay) to cut pulpwood... 2,500,000 extra cords are needed quickly.

This is a challenge to everyone of us in this community. We must not let our boys down. 3 EXTRA days' work are little to ask when our boys are out there giving their lives for their country.

Enlist today in this drive. Wear the button that shows you are in this fight. This is one way this community can help win this war.

Come to Committee headquarters or get in touch with any of these men. And do it quickly.

This pulpwood shortage is a national war emergency.



POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMITTEE

Gordon G. Mark, Chairman

W. M. Maule

E. W. Rexrode

Calvin W. Price and Aubrey E. Ferguson

Alpine Theatre

MARLINTON, W. VA.

WEEK STARTING FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943

Friday-Saturday

Double Feature

Eleanor Parker in "MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR"

— Also —

"BLOCKED TRAILS" with Three Mesquiteers

A New Episode of "KING OF THE MOUNTAINS" the Spy Serial

Monday - Tuesday

"Edge of Darkness"

WITH ERROL FLYNN and ANN RICHARDSON

Wednesday - Thursday

"CORREGIDOR"

WITH GUY KIBURN and LILDA LANDI

• BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS HERE •

PUBLIC NOTICE

Financial Statement

TOWN OF MARLINTON,
WEST VIRGINIA

For Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1943

MARLINTON GENERAL FUND

Guy R. Faulkner, Treasurer

Bank Balance June 30, 1942 \$1,445.17

Received from Liquor Commission 1,438.00

Received from Corporation Taxes 7,804.46

Received from Public Utility Taxes 863.00

Received from Corporation License 1,106.18

Received from Rental on Cement Mixer 53.00

Received from Old Auto Tires (Sold) 6.34

Received from Sand (Sold) 13.05

Received from Dog Tax 82.80

Received from Sidewalk 24.46

Received from Sol Workman, Difference on Bond 15.00

Received from Guy R. Faulkner, Refund on Bond 20.00

Received from Fines 807.24

Drafts Paid \$13,090.36

Outstanding Drafts 4947.50-5079 6.50

Bank Balance June 30, 1943 2,220.12

\$13,090.36

Harper M. Smith
Placed On State
War Fund Group

Drive in October To Have
Goal of \$125,000,000.

Harper M. Smith, of Marlinton, county chairman, has been named as a member of the West Virginia State War Fund General Campaign Committee. Richard E. Talbot, state chairman, has announced.

The West Virginia Committee, which is part of the National War Fund, will hold its campaign for the 1940, War Prisoners' Aid, United Nations' Service and foreign appeals in October, the announcement pointed out. West Virginia's share of the \$125,000,000 National Quota has been set at \$1,000,000.

The state has been divided into 14 districts, each with its local organization of county chairmen and committee.

Officers of the State Committee include: A. C. Spurr, Thomas Calrus, Wm. C. L. John B. Easton, Carl O. Taylor, Dayton B. Stemple, and Percy T. L. The Committee is composed of 125 people representing all walks of life.

At the 1942 drive a year ago, the state will go over the top with a drive to raise \$1,000,000. Mr. Talbot said, "We have already received gifts for the fund, and we are ready to go."

Drivers' License
Rule Is Amended

PUBLIC NOTICE

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries

G. Steele Cullison \$ 100.00

Curt L. Sheets 47.50

J. W. Hill 300.00

Guy R. Faulkner 600.00

\$ 1,037.50

Police Department

G. Steele Cullison \$ 100.50

J. W. Hill 66.00

A. L. Moses 47.50

Sol Workman 1,090.40

O. H. Curry 220.12

Guy R. Faulkner, Police 61.50

Car 25.00

Moody Kincaid .60

Luther McNeill .60

Mrs. Isabelle Michael 2.50

H. M. Gilmer .60

E. H. Wade .60

Guy R. Faulkner 1.20

Sol Workman .60

O. H. Curry 1.20

\$ 1,553.52

License Fees

J. W. Hill \$ 43.50

\$ 43.50

Attorney Fees

A. E. Cooper \$ 125.00

\$ 125.00

Mileage

Guy R. Faulkner \$ 310.45

\$ 310.45

Health Officer

A. O. Howard (2 years) \$ 100.00

\$ 100.00

Transfers

Mountain View Cemetery \$ 1,400.00

\$ 1,400.00

Refunds

Curtis D. Gochenour \$ 50.00

Walter Mason 4.68

\$ 54.68

Audit

George P. Alderson \$ 137.50

\$ 137.50

Office Rent and Expense

Bank of Marlinton \$ 180.00

Guy R. Faulkner, Treasurer 10.87

\$ 190.87

Election Expense

H. A. Yeager \$ 3.00

Clarence Smith 3.00

Miss Peggy Smith 3.00

Mrs. Audrey Ferguson 3.00

Mrs. E. G. Herold 3.00

Mrs. L. S. Cochran 3.00

Mrs. Mary Frances Moore 3.00

Miss Edith May 3.00

J. L. McNeill 3.00

Miss June Kincaid 3.00

Mrs. J. A. Hoover 3.00

Miss Margaret McLaughlin 3.00

Mrs. Charles Richardson 3.00

Mrs. R. S. McNeill 3.00

Mrs. Guy Faulkner 3.00

Mrs. Bonah Johnson 3.00

Miss Alice Wough 3.00

Mrs. Ada Herold 3.00

Marlinton Journal 20.40

Pocahontas Times 24.70

\$ 102.10

Printing

Pocahontas Times \$ 48.90

\$ 48.90

Rentals

Pocahontas Telephone Company \$ 144.45

\$ 144.45

Street Lights

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. \$ 2,629.40

\$ 2,629.40

Truck Expense

Mon and Vilsie Insurance \$ 24.00

Mon and Vilsie Insurance 50.00

Mon and Vilsie Insurance 15.00

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PUBLIC NOTICE

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS

R. H. McElroy 15.10

N. W. Bright 14.00

C. H. Dille 4.75

Jessie Ray 44.00

Price Taylor 8.00

Emmett Knapp 101.00

Norman Madison 80.80

William Garry 50.20

John Wickwire 382.60

Enoch Lindsay 25.00

Charles Spriggs 125.00

Arnold Burns 24.00

L. H. Kershner 1.50

Lawrence Hogsett 5.80

J. J. McGraw 35.00

William Stewart 42.00

Winston Stewart 31.20

414.80

Miscellaneous

Royal Drug Store \$ 10.70

Marlinton Electric Shoe Company 1.05

S. H. Wallace and Company .50

Moore Electric Company 6.25

\$ 18.50

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

\$10,863.64

This is a true copy of the Record to the best of my knowledge.

CARL L. SHEETS, Mayor

J. W. HILL, Recorder

W. L. DAVIS, Councilman

E. H. WADE, Councilman

MUNICIPAL WATER FUND

Guy R. Faulkner, Treasurer

Bank Balance June 30, 1942 \$ 2,609.67

Deposit from Water 8,596.63

\$11,206.30

Drafts Paid \$11,206.30

Outstanding Draft No. 4220 \$10,706.16

Bank Balance June 30, 1943 498.81

\$11,206.30

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries

Guy R. Faulkner \$ 893.00

Guy Thomas 475.00

Cecil Curry 769.80

\$ 2,137.80

Postage and Freight Express Inc.

Guy R. Faulkner, Treasurer \$ 137.30

\$ 137.30

Assessment

Public Utility \$ 15.28

\$ 15.28

Fire Alarm System

Pocahontas Telephone Company \$ 44.05

\$ 44.05

Lights and Motor

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company \$ 115.33

Lights at pump house 536.46

Motor at pump house 651.70

\$ 2,553.78

Refunds on Water

D. H. Humphrey \$ 2.52

Mrs. John Nelson 1.90

Mrs. Blanche Patterson 1.11

Henry Rasmus 3.45

\$ 8.98

Victory Tax

\$ 8.98

\$ 8.98

PUBLIC NOTICE

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS

Collector of Internal Revenue \$ 36.00

\$ 36.00

Transfer

Municipal Water Improvement Sinking Fund \$ 3,151.20

\$ 3,151.20

Material for Water and Sewer System

Electric Shoe Company \$ 6.25

Geurlock Packing Company 20.34

T. J. Baker Company 2.03

Gaults Pump Company 15.54

S. B. Wallace & Co. 7.53

Southern States Cooperative 2.50

Charles A. Sharp 16.75

Greenbag Cement Company 291.25

The Fyr Fyter Company 4.62

Pocahontas Meter Company 67.92

P. C. Curry 1.29

W. S. Darley Company 150.43

Rebballon Lime Company 29.25

Accumulated Alum Corporation 350.08

Kelley Foundry Company 49.68

Relle Alkali Company 29.93

B. Prior Company 23.30

Marlinton Electric Company 18.05

C. J. Richardson 94.07

Valley Supply Company 330.14

Peoples Store and Supply Company 426.56

Williams and Pifer Lumber Company 257.89

Wallace and Turnan 98.10

Pocahontas Auto Wreckers 74.75

\$ 2,367.15

Office Supplies and Publications

Finances Bureau \$ 4.50

J. P. Bell and Company 29.50

Curtis McCay 11.00

Johnson and Watson 30.47

Pocahontas Times 27.21

Bank of Marlinton 11.00

S. B. Wallace & Co. 4.30

Marlinton Journal 96.38

\$ 214.56

Insurance on Log Cabin

J. E. Buckley \$ 12.00

\$ 12.00

Surveying

A. O. Baxter \$ 16.50

R. L. Brown 10.00

\$ 26.50

Bond

T. S. McNeel \$ 30.00

\$ 30.00

Water Magazines

Water Engineering \$ 5.00

American Health Association 2.53

William Brass Corporation .60

\$ 8.13

Miscellaneous

Electric Service Company \$ 1.00

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Military Representatives Plan Over-All Strategy for Defeat of Axis; Red Troops Close on Nazi Strongholds; October Draft Quota to Include Dads

EDITORIAL NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper. Released by Western Newspaper Union.



With the historic Chateau Frontenac in the background, English-American political and military leaders meet for memorable conference. Seated from left to right are Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada; President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of England. Standing from left to right, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Sir Charles Portal, Sir Allan Brooke, Adm. Ernest King, Sir John Dill, Gen. George Marshall, Adm. Sir Dudley Pound, and Adm. William Leahy.

MEDITERRANEAN:

Zero Hour

The zero hour for Italy arrived. Across the Mediterranean, Allied transports massed in North African ports. Axis planes flying in to bomb the shipping were met by walls of steel anti-aircraft fire and scores of fighter planes.

Plowing along the Italian shoreline, Allied cruisers and destroyers poured heavy shells into important railroad junctions and power stations. Overhead, all kinds of bombers—fighter, medium and heavy—dropped high explosives on Axis troops moving along open roads and through mountain passes.

As Allied artillery pumped shells into Italy from Sicily, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower counted 167,000 Axis casualties in the 39-day campaign which won the island. Our own losses were placed at 25,000.

Peace and the Sword

Assault of Hitler's European fortress and policies for dealing with re-occupied countries—upon these momentous questions turned the sixth conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec.

Formulating the military grand strategy were approximately 350 army and navy officials from the U. S., Great Britain and Canada. Over their maps they planned, first, the invasion of Europe, then, the conquest of Japan.

Joining Roosevelt and Churchill were their foreign secretaries, Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden. With them, the two Allied leaders discussed the measures to be taken in restoring order in re-occupied nations, and the policies to be pursued to meet Russia's territorial claims and demand for participation in the rehabilitation of Europe.

RUSSIA:

Push Nazis Back

Russian troops closing in on the charred ruins of what was once the mighty industrial city of Kharkov, found their advance delayed by strong German counter attacks. But as they fought the gates of the "Don" region of the Ukraine, they had been working their way westward to seal off the last rail road running out of the shattered city.

Pushing to the south, the Nazis had been driven from their tanks to a position in 1941. But their advance was delayed by strong German counter attacks. But as they fought the gates of the "Don" region of the Ukraine, they had been working their way westward to seal off the last rail road running out of the shattered city.

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FOREIGN FACTS:

Due for Congress' O. K.

Agreements that the executive branch of the government may enter into for the temporary management of conquered countries will be subject to a majority vote of the house and senate, according to plans developed in conferences between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and congressional representatives.

Such action would give congress a check over the government's policies in the restoration of order in the devastated areas. Since congress would be called upon to appropriate funds for the execution of such policies, it demanded the right to control their expenditures to protect this country's best interests.

In discussing the plan, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan stated that mere congressional majorities for approving temporary agreements in no way would affect the constitutional provision for a two-thirds vote of the senate for the ratification of a final post-war treaty.

Similar provisions must be made for war workers as war industries close or change over. Meanwhile, the government will maintain centers where assistance and re-training for civilian jobs can be arranged. In order to prevent a too rapid attempt at change-over of industry, a moderate policy of continuation of war contracts some of which can be continued in the national good.

Of course, nothing can be done permanently to stabilize the labor situation without a rapid expansion of peace-time industry toward a goal of full employment. It is well understood even by the most fervent of government planners that private industry and not the government must eventually furnish the employment.

Already industry is offering plans of its own but it cannot be expected to do the whole job. One suggestion is that government loans be made to industries turning to peace-time production in proportion to the number of men such industries employ.

Business cannot take over the burden alone. In 1939, we were at peace although we were making a lot of war supplies for the Allies. Then 4.1 million workers were employed in munitions making. Eight and six-tenths millions were working on farms or agricultural pursuits. At the end of last year, the workers in war plants had more than doubled. They were 10.6 millions. In agriculture, unemployment has not greatly changed, comparatively speaking; farm workers amount to 8.0 millions. But the men in the armed forces more than doubled. In the same period the unemployed had decreased from 0.7 millions to 1 million. (Some of these we shall always have with us—the lame, the halt and, of course, the lazy.) But it is estimated there were 800,000 persons jobless and deserving work in July of this year.

There may be points in the committee's plan to which objections will be raised. It is not offered as a working drawing, merely as a basis of discussion, but how much better such a procedure is than the policy after the last war when the soldier was a football and where each congress tried to vote more dollars out of the treasury without rhyme or reason; money which didn't provide jobs, which in many cases, pitifully failed of its purpose, and in others simply filled the coffers of the bootlegger and the shark and left the recipient nothing.

Responsibility for the placement of veterans to industry is acknowledged by the re-employment division of the selective service system under the selective service act. The selective service system is not perfect but considering the job it had to do, it has worked out in a manner that is a triumph of the democratic method. Draft boards are groups of "neighbors" who pass upon each registrant, and on that basis, select or reject him. The same system will put the soldier back into his old job—if his old job is there, and if he can fill it. But many had no jobs. Others for one reason or another will be unable to fill the ones they had before the war. These cases must be taken care of.

Business has been shuffled and shifted about just as the men themselves have. It may be difficult to get men and jobs together. The problem is intricate but the committee has tried to lay down certain principles. Here they are:

1. Three months' furlough at the end of the war at regular base pay not to exceed \$100 a month, plus family allowances.

2. Beyond that time, if necessary, unemployment insurance for 20 weeks for those who register with the government employment service.

3. Special aid and counsel regarding readjustment and compensation.

4. Special provision, including tuition and allowance, for the continuation of education interrupted by the war or to follow a special course of training.

With German war nerves somewhat frayed at the edges, the Nazis are mounting a pitiful campaign to ease the transition and get Germans to be nice to each other.

Washington Digest

Peace Planners Emphasize Need for Orderly 'D' Day

Planning Board Report Envisions Reintegration Of Men Into Services Where Skill Ability Are Recognized.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

Next week's release of "Washington Digest" will be written from Quebec, where H. R. Baukhage covered the history-making Roosevelt-Churchill conference for Western Newspaper Union and its affiliated newspapers.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

As the plans which received their final approval at the Quebec conference start turning from ink and paper to moving men and machines, the thoughts of other planners turn toward another zero hour—"D" day.

The war is not over by any means but hard-headed people who realize that you can't wait until it rains to prepare for a rainy day know that you can't wait until the sun comes out to buy your summer clothes.

"D" day is as important as "M" day. Demobilization is as big a problem as mobilization. Various plans have been worked on, none has been perfected. The President has offered one. The Republican party will offer another. Industry will present its program. The administration, whoever is at the helm when peace comes, will have a heavy responsibility. The National Resources Planning board has already made a report expressing its opinions on a plan drawn up by a special committee on post-war readjustment which, at least, gives us a point of departure.

Plan Needed Now

The board points out that victims of the war are already coming back and the time is ripe. Only the other day, I went through Walter Reed hospital here and saw some of those victims. Saw photographs of the conditions in which they came back and others showing what medical skill has done for them. I also saw the workshops where wounded men are being rehabilitated, fitted to take up work which, in spite of their handicaps, they could learn to do.

This plan emphasizes the need for an orderly demobilization. It is important to get every man who can be spared from the armed forces, the moment he can be spared without threatening the nation's security, back into civilian life. I know how glad I was when I got out of uniform into civilian life after the last war.

But the report emphasizes that still more important than speed is order in demobilization. "We not only want the men out of the armed services; we want to get them into peace services where skills and abilities can be fully recognized, utilized and rewarded." That is the thesis of the planning board.

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Board's Principles

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BRIEFS... by Baukhage

In British, about 180,000 tons of timber, obtained from bombed buildings, have been refurbished and made into crates and boxes for important war uses.

With German war nerves somewhat frayed at the edges, the Nazis are mounting a pitiful campaign to ease the transition and get Germans to be nice to each other.

5. Veterans credit for old age and survivors' insurance on the basis of service in the armed forces.

6. Opportunities for agricultural employment and settlement for a limited number of well-qualified men. But no dumping of men on farms simply because industrial employment is not immediately available.

7. Similar provisions must be made for war workers as war industries close or change over. Meanwhile, the government will maintain centers where assistance and re-training for civilian jobs can be arranged. In order to prevent a too rapid attempt at change-over of industry, a moderate policy of continuation of war contracts some of which can be continued in the national good.

Of course, nothing can be done permanently to stabilize the labor situation without a rapid expansion of peace-time industry toward a goal of full employment. It is well understood even by the most fervent of government planners that private industry and not the government must eventually furnish the employment.

Already industry is offering plans of its own but it cannot be expected to do the whole job. One suggestion is that government loans be made to industries turning to peace-time production in proportion to the number of men such industries employ.

Business cannot take over the burden alone. In 1939, we were at peace although we were making a lot of war supplies for the Allies. Then 4.1 million workers were employed in munitions making. Eight and six-tenths millions were working on farms or agricultural pursuits. At the end of last year, the workers in war plants had more than doubled. They were 10.6 millions. In agriculture, unemployment has not greatly changed, comparatively speaking; farm workers amount to 8.0 millions. But the men in the armed forces more than doubled. In the same period the unemployed had decreased from 0.7 millions to 1 million. (Some of these we shall always have with us—the lame, the halt and, of course, the lazy.) But it is estimated there were 800,000 persons jobless and deserving work in July of this year.

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Diary of a Broadcaster

Over the land, the Victory gardens are bringing in their rich yields to many a person who probably never worked as hard—physically—for his supper before. And probably never had more fresh, sweet and luscious vegetables.

But I wandered over a farm recently that was crying for rain. I couldn't help thinking, as I pushed through a wood lot beside a shrunk stream, stained brown from the yellow leaves that carpeted it, how all the living things were anguishing with thirst. Twigs snapped under one's feet like dry bones, there was an ugly growl instead of a happy hum from the insects—it seemed that only the tough blue-bottles could survive. Not far from the stream where the earth in the bed of a spring was still damp, one cricket was singing gratefully but there were few of his fellows about. Leaves on tall weeds hung to the stem like a fog at half-sun on a day when no breeze stirs, one yellow-headed flower stood out in a spot of color, it looked like a very sleepy little girl, her damp locks glued to her face almost concealing her tired smile.

I thought: "I wish I could stay here until the rain comes singing through the leaves, wetting cracked lips of the peeling furrows—I believe I would hear a real hymn of rejoicing go up."

The French Academy of Arts and Sciences has decided not to nominate any new members for membership until the war is over.

A private citizen recently was paid \$400 when she brought a triple damage suit against a retailer for overcharging her two cents on each of four dozen eggs. The settlement was made out of court.

ON THE HOME FRONT

THIS old fashioned saw tooth quilt pattern has been used in the border of many quilts. It is so modern looking and so simple to piece that it would serve many decorative purposes. Here it trims kitchen curtains and unbleached muslin. In addition to its old time use its angular lines



would make it effective as a border for luncheon cloths, aprons and various other purposes.

To make a pattern cut a square of cardboard, then cut diagonally one half will make a triangle pattern. The size suggested in sketch may vary according to the purpose in mind. If a bright color is used for the plain triangles, a narrow border will make a good showing.

NOTE: Readers who plan to piece quilts and have not selected their pattern should send for this pattern free of charge. Mrs. Spaulding will be glad to send you 15 cents. Address:

MRS. HUTH WYATT SPaulding
Bedford Hills, New York
Enclose 15 cents for the quilt pattern designed by Mrs. Spaulding.
Name.....
Address.....

Lawyer Met His Match

In Tinsmith, On and Off

A lawyer, noted for his success in cross-examination, asked a witness how long he had worked in his business of tin-roofing.

"I have worked at it off and on for some time."

"How long off and on?"

"Sixty-five years."

"How old are you?"

"Sixty-five."

"Then you have been a tin-roofer from birth?"

"No, sir; if I could I haven't."

"Then why do you say you have worked at your trade 65 years?"

"Because you asked how long off and on I had worked at it. I have worked at the trade 65 years—20 years on and 45 off."

Here there was a roar in the courtroom, but not at the expense of the witness, and the lawyer hurriedly finished his examination in great confusion.

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Give it that well-groomed look. And here, keep your hair lying flat. Always use Murline Hair Tonic. 14c bottle 25c. Sold everywhere.

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A Soothing ANTISEPTIC SALVE
Used by thousands with satisfying results for 40 years—its value is proven. Get Carboil at drug stores, or by mail from Spaulding-Hest Co., Marshall, Tex.

GI or HIL-ler
Hitler is pronounced "Gilder" by the Russians because their language has no H sound.

DIARRHEA
DUE to dietary indiscretion, change of living habits, or sudden change in weather can be quickly relieved by Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam. 7c a bottle. Get it at drug stores, or by mail from Wakefield's, Boston, Mass.

WAKEFIELD'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM

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AND GREASE

2. A. HAMILTON
Marlinton

Get Something You Want to Sell?

WHY NOT

Sportlight
OF GRANTLAND RICE

A RESTLESS corporal handed out lately the toughest quiz we have stumbled over in some time.



Jack Dempsey

We had never thought much about this before. To be certain we called upon a famed historian who had the right answer.

"You would never guess it," he said. "Many people believe that sport drew its beginning for the sake of physical development, or as part of war training. This isn't true. Sport came directly from religion."

"In the pre-dawn age of man certain forms of spiritual exercises came along. These were accompanied by certain phases where masses of people swayed, stamped and jumped to give vent to their emotions."

"It was from these demonstrations that sport began, where running, jumping, wrestling and boxing were undoubtedly on the primordial list. Religious pageants were soon blended with sporting contests in the worship of early gods."

What 'Athletic' Means
"How many know," our expert continued, "just what 'athletic' first meant?"
"It indicated training and competition in preparation for war. Early Greeks were smart enough to discover that good boxers, wrestlers, runners and jumpers made the best soldiers. Sport gave them an edge in speed, stamina, quickness, and all reflexes needed for action."

"Hitler used the Greek idea in getting ready for this war."
"He began training not a few thousands, but actually millions of boys and young men over ten years ago. Up to 1936, Germany had always been the biggest Olympic fop, winning practically nothing. But seven years ago that country had one of the strongest all-around Olympic teams ever sent into competition. And in addition to the team itself, there were several million others who had come into far better physical shape for the game of war."

I happened to be at the 1936 Olympic show in Berlin. Before this time Germany had gone in largely for mass calisthenics.

But some time before that year the Germans largely discarded calisthenic drills for competitive sport—soccer, football, rowing, boxing, running, jumping and hard riding, where not just a few stars were featured, but the vast majority of those athletes between 12 and 21 were sent into hard training.

It was this, plus her hard mechanical strength, that gave Germany her terrific army in 1941.

A Lesson to Follow
This is a lesson the United States can use—sport, competitive athletic exercises for the millions in place of the few.

We need a far greater all-around development of those youngsters ranging from 12 to 20, where millions today get little chance to play developing games.

As Jack Dempsey told me at his coast guard headquarters, "Of the 3,000 men I am trying to help train, less than a thousand have played any games, boxed, wrestled, or indulged in football or basketball. Naturally, they are clumsy, awkward, slow, and lacking in confidence at the start."

"You should see the difference just a few weeks means when they find out that a punch on the chin or a head hold doesn't kill them, also when they learn to throw a few punches on their own. It never occurred to me before what a big part of our young population never had a chance to get physically and mentally equipped for contest games."

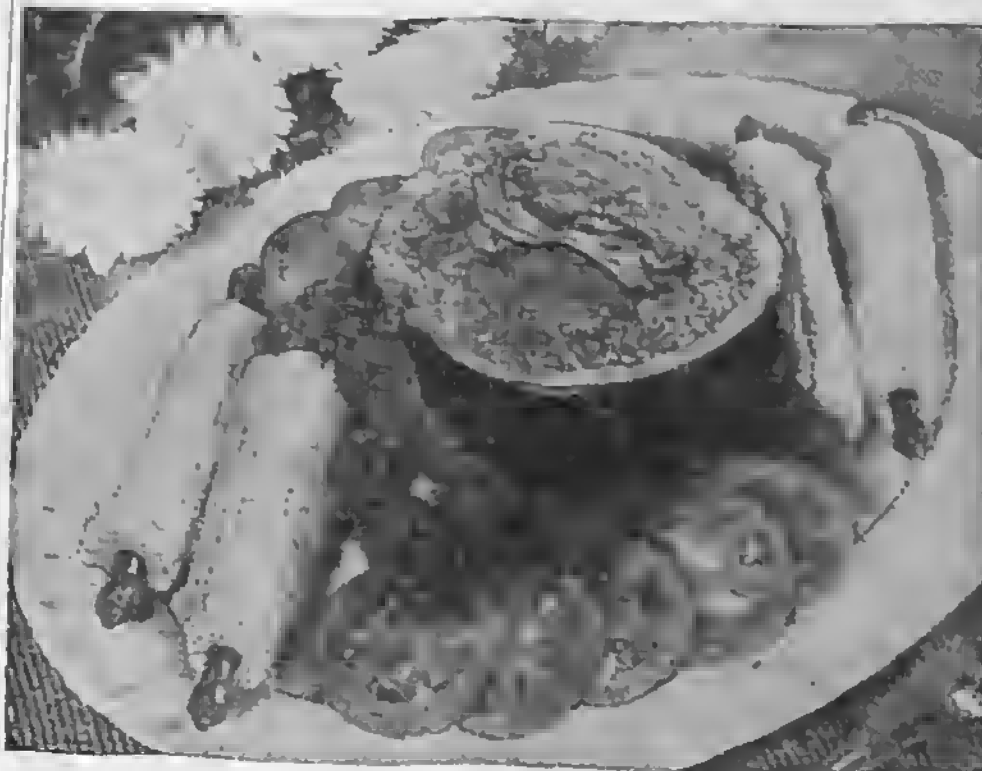
There is no authority should go to using these lines.

There is no authority should go to using these lines.

There is no authority should go to using these lines.

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HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Stuffed Eggplant Will Keep Your Points Down! (See Recipes Below)

Harvest Foods

Late summer is the truck garden's paradise, and this summer we might well say the Victory garden's paradise, for there are many gay and attractive foods ripening now which may make a truly appetizing appearance on your table. For example, the season's choicest tomatoes in their fullest, ripest red make merry of the table now.

There's also golden-eared, tender sweet corn, at its best when picked not more than half an hour before eating. And one of the most dramatic vegetables to do justice to fall dinners is the eggplant—smooth, deep purple and shiny in appearance.

Most of you are undoubtedly familiar with eggplant served sliced and fried—and there's no doubt it's good that way. But for a change, try it baked with a savory stuffing and make it a main dish feature of your dinner. The total cooking time for preparing it in this new way is only 35 minutes—10 minutes for boiling the eggplant in rapidly boiling water, and then 25 minutes baking in a moderate oven.

***Stuffed Eggplant. (Serves 6 to 8)**

- 1 eggplant
- 1 cup bread crumbs
- 4 strips bacon, cut in squares
- 1 tablespoon onion, minced
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 egg

Cook whole eggplant in boiling water for 10 minutes. Cut lengthwise slice from top of eggplant. Remove pulp with a spoon, leaving a substantial shell. Chop pulp. Add crumbs, onion, salt and pepper. Add to eggplant pulp. Add the egg and season with salt and pepper. Fill eggplant shell with the mixture and top with the following:

- Corn Flake Crumb Topping.
- 2 cups corn flakes
- 1 egg yolk
- 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Paprika
- Butter

Roll corn flakes to fine crumbs, combine with egg yolk, mustard, lemon juice and salt. Cover stuffed eggplant with crumb mixture, dot with butter and sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 25 minutes. Serve on

Lynn Says:

Bole in Your Menial. Do you realize that your eyes eat that food before you actually eat it yourself? If food looks dull and unattractive, your appetite lags and the food, if eaten is not enjoyed without much effort.

The eye wants content. Pick foods that go well together. You can serve several green vegetables for one meat, but not several all-white vegetables in all.

The eye and vegetable are united to get a pleasing and appetizing meal. The eye is the first to eat and give them a chance to bring out the

- This Week's Menu**
*Stuffed Eggplant
Head Lettuce Salad with French Dressing
*Caramel Cinnamon Muffins
*Sugared Peaches
*Recipe Given

a platter with corn on the cob and fresh, sliced tomatoes.

English Baked Squash. (Serves 6)

- 1 quart peeled, thinly sliced Hubbard squash
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 cup rich cream
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Place squash in well-greased baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and sugar. Add cream and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake covered in a slow (325-degree) oven for about 50 minutes.

Another vegetable comes in for honors—and very different but delicious is this dish, too!

Sour Cream Cabbage. (Serves 5 to 6)

- 1 head of cabbage
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 clove garlic
- 1/2 cup sour cream
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg

Shred the head of cabbage medium fine. Heat the butter in skillet and cook in it slowly the clove of garlic, minced fine. Add cabbage and 1/4 cup water. Cover tightly. Bring to a quick steam, reduce heat and cook for 10 more minutes. Just before removing from range, add sour cream sauce made by mixing together the sour cream, vinegar, sugar, salt and egg beaten light. Pour over cabbage and bring to a quick boil. Serve at once.

Here's a spaghetti dish that has a fall tang to it, and is excellent served with fried eggplant and apricot upside-down cake.

Sausages and Spaghetti. (Serves 6)

- 8 link sausages
- 1 small onion, sliced
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 1/2 cups tomatoes
- 1 1/2 cups spaghetti, cooked

Cut sausages in inch lengths; fry until golden brown. Add onion and green pepper and brown lightly. Add seasonings and flour and blend. Add tomatoes and spaghetti. Bake in a greased baking dish in moderate (350-degree) oven 30 minutes.

***Caramel Cinnamon Muffins. (Makes 1 1/2 dozen 2-inch muffins)**

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons light corn syrup or honey
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix together flour, baking powder, cinnamon and salt. Beat egg, add syrup, milk and shortening. Blend thoroughly and add to flour mixture. Mix only until flour is moistened. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425 degrees) 20 minutes. Prepare muffins as follows for three muffins: Loosely pack muffin cup, put 1/4 teaspoon butter or margarine and 1 teaspoon corn syrup. Fill with batter 3/4 of an inch full.

Are you having a time making muffins? Write to Miss Lynn Chambers for paper muffin cups, at 1000 N. Newspaper Union, 110 South Chesapeake Street, Chicago, 10. Please send me a small card, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

GRASSROOTS
by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON
Released by Western Newspaper Union

GOVERNMENT OPERATION THROUGH BUREAUS

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION provides that our laws shall be enacted by congress, enforced by the executive branch of the government and interpreted by the judiciary department. However, it does not entirely work that way today.

Some 10 years ago congress began passing along to the President its authority to make laws. He was given authority to issue executive orders covering many subjects, and these executive orders are as much a part of the law of the land as are the laws passed by congress.

During the past 10 years there have been 3,270 of these executive order laws promulgated by the President. During the session of the last congress, 1941-42, there were 650 laws enacted by congress, and in that same period, the President issued 667 executive order laws. Since the American declaration of war and up to the first of July of this year, congress passed 687 laws, and in that period the President issued 387 executive orders.

Between the legislative and executive branches of the federal government new laws are being produced so rapidly that even competent attorneys cannot keep up with the procession.

The President was given authority to establish governmental bureaus and agencies which are accountable only to the President. Seventy-one such alphabetical agencies have been created by executive orders.

About the only two subjects on which congress has not passed its authority over to the President are those of taxes and appropriations. Congress can, and has in a few cases, called a halt on the bureaucratic agencies by withholding money to pay the costs of their operation. In some cases, the President found it possible to continue the bureaus of which congress disapproved by paying the bills from the war emergency fund which was provided for his use and for which he did not have to render an accounting. For this war emergency fund congress has provided \$631,000,000 since July, 1940. When another \$25,000,000 was asked for, it was granted just before the present recess, but in doing so, an uneasy senate tacked onto it a provision that no one part of the amount could be used to pay the expense of operating any bureau for which congress had refused a direct appropriation. For the President it was like a sword of Damocles hanging over his head. Because of that action, some of the bureaucrats may be off the payroll.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

WE LAMENT the condition of what we say is a submerged one-third of our American population. As compared with nine-tenths of the people of China and others of the Far Eastern nations, the submerged one-third of America are living in the lap of luxury. If the condition of our own submerged is to be improved it must be through greater production and better methods of distribution.

Our agricultural scientists and engineers have done, and are doing, their part. Through development of improved strains they have multiplied our acre production. By the application of machinery they have reduced the needed per acre man hours of labor. But the statesmen and economists have not solved the problem of distribution between nations. While the people of the Orient starve, we suffer from a crop surplus.

When the standard of living can be raised in China and the Chinese people have money or credit with which to buy the food and other things they need, our increased production will take care of our submerged one-third. Higher wage scales abroad mean more markets for American farms and more jobs for American workers.

OUR FIRST ACT IN SICILY, after getting a foothold on shore, was providing food for the starving people. That should weigh heavily in our favor and cause other people in Europe to hope to be captured. It was a case where the American farm was doing more for the Allied cause than the American munitions plant.

TIME MAY, and probably will change conditions, but for some years, following the firing of the last shot of the war, the United States, the British Empire and Russia must guide the policies of the world. It must be an armed and unified guidance if we are to escape more and greater wars.

THOSE THIRTY SOULS who saved for a rainy day and are dependent on returns from their savings, appreciate the advantages of a victory garden. It means they can continue to eat.

SELFISHNESS ON THE PART of the individual, the community, the nation or race; the desire for an advantage over others, for more than a fair share, is the cause of more bitterness, more ill and difficulties than any other one thing. It usually leads down to the individual.

Things to do



7573
SOME of your garden favorites framing your initial will bring decoration and color to your linens. A pair of pillow cases or guest towels done this colorful way would make an ideal shower gift. It's all simple stitching.

Pattern 7573 contains a transfer pattern of six 4 by 6 inch frames and two 1 1/2 inch alphabetic stitches; materials needed. Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:
Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 561 W. Randolph St., Chicago 20, Ill. Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent in cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No. Name..... Address.....

Noisy Gliders

Noise within a closed glider traveling at 150 miles an hour is nearly as loud as that within a plane with engines, owing to the violent agitation of the air as it sweeps over the wings and about the fuselage, says Collier's. This noise, in many instances, has reached a level of 115 decibels, or higher than that in a boiler factory.

BEAT THE HEAT

with its heat rash misery. Sprinkle on Mexa-Moisture, formerly Mexican Heat Powder. Contains 100% zinc oxide and you save lots in larger sales.

Many Types of Planes
The Allied and Axis air forces use today about 400 types of war planes.

RHEUMATIC PAIN
Head set April year Day—Get after it now. Don't put off getting C-2223 to relieve pain of muscular rheumatism and other rheumatic pains. Caution: Use only as directed. First bottle purchase price 60c. If not satisfied, 60c and \$1.00. Today, buy C-2223.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Rubber shortage will cause motor trucks to be operated this year only 60 per cent of their 1941 mileage, according to OWI. Ton mileage lost in military service, however, was up 10 per cent early this year.

Rubber latex, a milk-like substance, contains from 30 to 40 per cent solids; cow's milk has only 12 per cent solids.

Add lettuce to the list of rubber producers! Tests of three varieties of lettuce by the University of California, it has been reported, showed high content of rubber latex.

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

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ADVERTISE FOR IT IN THESE COLUMNS

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MEXSANA

New Heavyweight Star
A new star weighing 100 times as much as the old one, been discovered by astronomers.

YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER FROM HOT FLASHES

If you suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous, cranky feelings, are tired all the time, or are in the "middle-age" period, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. It is a reliable remedy to relieve such symptoms. Taken twice a day, it builds up resistance against hot flashes, keeps the system in a fine state of health, and helps the blood. Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Launching Ships
Ships have been launched upside down, in sections, and sideways.

GET AFTER RHEUMATIC PAIN

With a medicine that will ease pain. If you suffer from rheumatic pain or muscular aches, buy Calox today for real pain-relieving help. \$0.25. Caution: Use only as directed. First bottle purchase price refunded by druggist if not satisfied. Get Calox.

Olivia de HAVILLAND
star of the Warner Bros. picture, "Snowbound," recommends
CALOX TOOTH POWDER
that shines.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



Experience shows that tire failures during the four hot months from June to September average 20 per cent higher than during the rest of the year.

Rubber clothing should be washed with soap and warm water, thoroughly rinsed and then cleaned with a 5 per cent solution of alcohol, to get the longest service out of the rubber. Fold, don't fold, when not in service.

The granddad of the present-day reindeer, the Macintosh, was patented in England in 1823 by Charles Macintosh, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Jimmy Shaw

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER



Produced by Liberty
Buy U. S. War Bonds

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



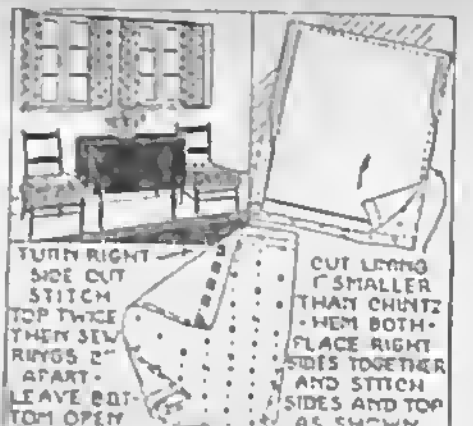
1847 Jolly Jumper
Such fun having this jumper with flaring skirt and jacket, whose pocket is designed to accommodate hankies, pencils, etc.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1847-B designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 jumper requires 2 yards 29-inch material; jacket 1 1/2 yards.

How to Line Your Casement Curtains

QUAINT chintz curtains are always appropriate for casement windows and their colors give the best effect by day if they are lined to keep the light from shining through. At night they may be drawn together to serve instead of shades if the lining is of fairly heavy material.

The secret of making curtains of this type hang well is in not joining the two layers of material at the bottom. If your windows are narrow, a half width of chintz



and of lining may be wide enough for each curtain. Plan them to be wide enough to hang slightly full when drawn together. The lining should be cut one inch narrower and shorter than the chintz. Hem each piece, then place right sides together and stitch side seams, as shown at the right of this sketch. Crease sides with seams on the lining, then stitch across top. The lower sketch shows how the top is finished.

NOTE:—Complete directions for making other rest covers like those in today's Journal may be found on page 6 of Book 1 of the series which Mrs. Spears has prepared for the home. It also contains instructions for slip covers and for curtains and drapes. If you want to completely understand and avoid mistakes may be found in Book 2 of this series. Booklets are 12 cents each postpaid, and may be ordered by writing down to:

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Number 10
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For the latest news and information on the Russian front, buy our new book, "The Russian Front," by John Doe, \$0.25. It is a must for every patriotic citizen.

Household Hints

If the garden hose should get a leak, try packing it with cotton paint.

When the linoleum is particularly soiled, put a few drops of kerosene in the pail when washing it up.

A cool summer dessert is cantaloupe rings filled with a cream, garnished with chopped nuts or preserved ginger.

Avoid starch if the liners are to be put away for a length of time. Starch is inclined to make the linen crack. Fold away unstarched and wrap in blue paper to prevent yellowing.

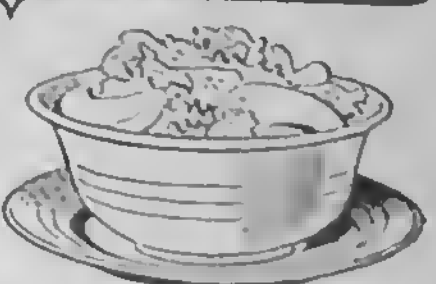
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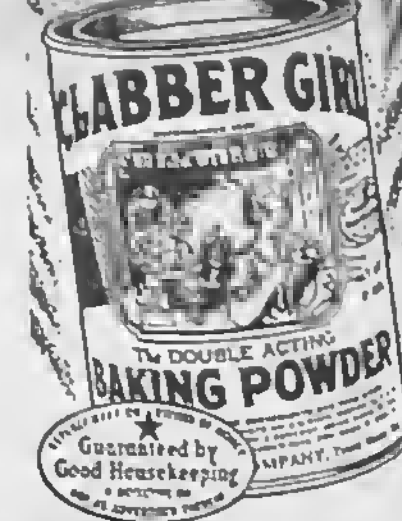
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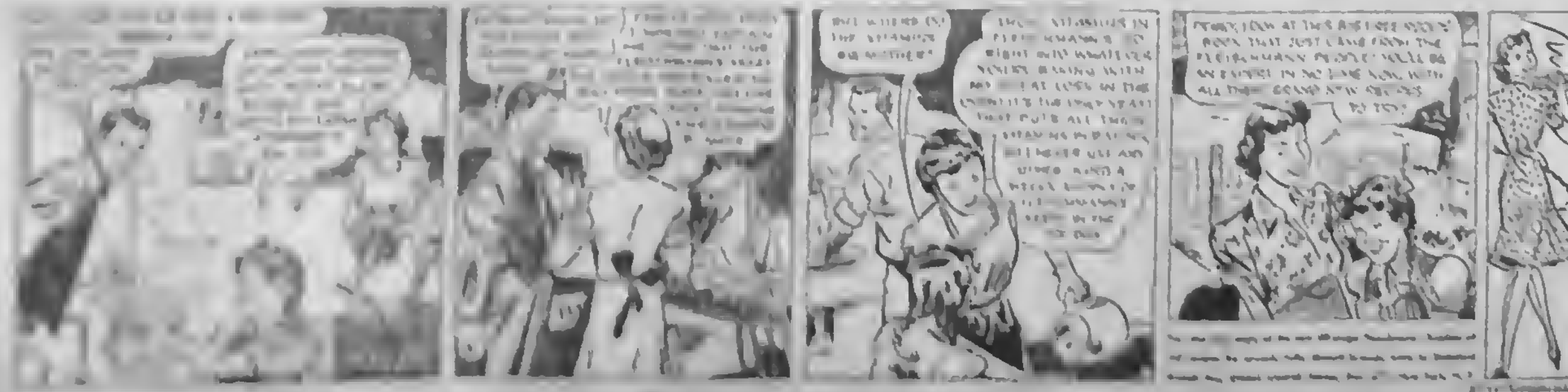
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